MOBS KILLING AND LOOTING IN THE STREETS OF BARCELONA.

Strikers' Army of 80,000 Now Led by Anarchists, Who Are Attempting to Start a Revolution.

ALL SPAIN IN A FERMENT

LAW THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM.

Ball Cartridges Distributed to Troops at Madrid After Weyler Had Conferred with the Queen Regent.

SEVERE FIGHTING REPORTED

KILLED IN A BARCELONA SUBURB.

Batteries of Artillery Charged by a Mob - Soldiers and Police "Sniped" from Housetops.

LONDON, Feb. 20 .- A special to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Barcelona, via Perpignan, France, says a fierce | CUBANS battle has been fought between the troops and the rioters in the suburb of Barcelona known as Sano. Before the engagement the cavalry and infantry had been posted in the most dangerous points, and a field battery had been located on the plaza, from which vantage point the guns could sweep the surrounding streets. When the final clash with the troops occurred, continues the dispatch, the artillery was brought into action and raked street after street. The rioters engaged the batteries at close range, but finally were driven off.

It is reported that 500 persons were killed and wounded on both sides. The entire neighborhood was wrecked by the shells. The ruins caught fire, and this completed the destruction.

Further fighting is reported at Mataro, fifteen miles from Barcelona, where a quantity of arms have been discovered. Fighting is also reported at Tortosa and Tarragona, respectively, 100 and fifty miles southwest of Barcelona.

Rumors by Way of Hendaye.

PARIS. Feb. 20 .- The Patrie to-day publishes dispatches dated at Hendaye, France, early this morning, giving a number of reports of the occurrences yesterday at Barcelona. The majority of these reports lack confirmation. In another dispatch from Hendaye, timed lated in the day, the Patrie publishes as a local rumor the statement that 500 persons have been killed and wounded in the suburbs of Bar-

Many Were Killed. MADRID, Feb. 21 .- The papers this morn-

ing report many persons killed and wounded during Thursday's conflicts at Barcelona. The Heraldo says that the captain general of Catalonia has asked for more troops, as the rioters are getting out of

MOBS LED BY ANARCHISTS.

Reign of Terror at Barcelona and in the City's Suburbs.

BARCELONA, Feb. 20 .- A reign of terror exists here. The eighty thousand or more strikers are killing and looting. They are now led by Anarchists, who are bent on revolution. Troops patrol the streets and the government is rushing reinforcements to the city. Clashes were frequent to-day and a large number of people were killed and wounded. The rioters are "sniping" dows and housetops. Some of the bolder Anarchists are not numerous, but the strikers have become inflamed, and it will thousand into an Anarchist army.

The strikers to-day murdered three worktroops are arriving here.

A mob stormed the arsenal at Sabadell, not far from Barcelona, and secured forty rifles, but they were subsequently recovered by the troops.

Incendiary posters have appeared here which threaten the orderly classes with terrible reprisals, saying that dynamite will be used to offset the Mausers of the troops. The strikers are looting numerous shops

and private houses. The best known Anarchists have disappeared and the authorities are hunting for

The negotiations which have been taking place between the newspaper publishers and the compositors have failed.

The railroad officials have announced the suspension of service on the lines owing to the resolute attacks which the rioters have made on the trains.

Trades unions throughout Spain have declared their adhesion to the cause of the

The foreign consuls here held a meeting | the heavy ice. this afternoon.

Fresh fighting between the troops and rioters has occurred at Tarrasa and Saba-

Fleeing from the Terrors.

PERPIGNAN, France, Feb. 20.-The wealthier families of Barcelona are com- above.

ing here in large numbers to escape the

terrors of the Catalonian capital. SITUATION LAST NIGHT.

Street Fighting Continues-Battle on

the Outskirts of Barcelona.

MADRID, Feb. 20 .- According to the telegrams received here late to-night from Barcelona the street fighting there continues. The heavy rain which fell during the day helped to disperse the rioters, and the authorities are taking severe measures. A proclamation has been issued ordering all private individuals to surrender any weapons they may possess, under pain of severe penalties. The sale of arms has also

Forty workmen's associations have been dissolved and the members of their committees arrested. The dwellings of the strike leaders and of Anarchists are being regis-PROCLAIMED tered and put under guard.

The battleship Pelayo has been ordered to

The military engineers have assumed control of the street car service and a few cars, half filled with soldiers, are running. Even the funeral coaches have to be protected by the police. No letters have been delivered in Barcelona for three days, and, in some distant parts of the town business is completely paralyzed.

A pitched battle occurred in the outskirts of the city between the strikers and the military escorts attached to several wagons that were bringing in provisions. HUNDREDS SAID TO HAVE BEEN The contents of the wagons were dragged out and barricades were built across the

> The rails have been torn up to prevent trains from entering the city. The strike movement has begun to spread seriously. At Castellon de la Plana, taking advantage of the night and of the absence of the police, the strikers set fire to two factories with the aid of petroleum.

The factories were burned. At a workman's

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 7, COL. 2.)

PUNISHMENT OF RATHBONE, NEELY AND REEVES DEMANDED.

the Fiscal for the

HAVANA, Feb. 20.-The fiscal began summing up for the prosecution to-day in the cases of the Cuban postal frauds. He withdrew all the charges against the two Cuban stamp clerks, Moys and Mascara. He withdrew the charges against Estes G. Rathbone of Issuing duplicate warrants and charged the issuing of these warrants to W. H. Reeves and C. F. W. Neely. He maintained the charges of conspiracy and extravagance against Rathbone and said these cases were the most important that had ever come before the Cuban courts. He declared that there was no doubt from the testimony of the experts that \$122,000 had been stolen. He said that Rathbone had full power for the organization of the postal service in Cuba and was only re- AIMED sponsible to the postmaster general, and that if the service had been properly organized the majority of the frauds in question could not have occurred. Rathbone, said the fiscal, did not deposit the funds as required by the postal laws and that they should have been deposited when they were received instead of which Rathbone left the money in the safe. This alone, the fiscal declared, rendered Rathbone liable to imprisonment for six months. He said that Rathbone must have known of these irregularities or stealings. He also introduced letters to show the intimacy which had existed between Neely, Reeves and Rathbone.

The fiscal is expected to finish his summing up to-morrow

DISASTROUS FLOOD FEARED AT PITTSBURG AND ELSEWHERE.

Damage to Shipping May Be Great If Weather Continues to Moderate and Rain Falls.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 20 .- A sleet storm tonight, with rapidly moderating weather and two days of rain predicted by the government weather office, promises to bring about the conditions feared for weeks past by river men and citizens generally. The the police and soldiers by firing from win- great danger apprehended is from the immense gorges of ice in the Allegheny and Anarchists are shouting "Long live An- Monongahela rivers. The obstructions are China and foreign powers, and thereby searchy!" Nothing but the most drastic of the most serious character and liable measures will save the city from a repeti- to do almost incalculable damage to river tion of the Paris commune horrors. The craft moored between this point and Wheeling, and should the moderate weather and rains bring down with the ice the heavy not take long to convert the whole eighty snows from up-river points the flood which will result is likely to be a record-breaker.

The gorge in the Allegheny extends almen who wished to resume work. The pro- most without a break from Pittsburg fully prietor of a bakery who raised the price of seventy miles up the river, and varies in bread was also killed. It is hourly becom- thickness from five feet to sixteen feet. ing more apparent that Anarchists are the The ice is frozen to the bottom of the prime movers in the inciplent revolution. river in many places and is damming the The markets are without provisions and water, with the result that the river is risthe strikers are preventing the slaughter of ing above the gorge, and this fact points animals. Additional reinforcements of out that when the first rise comes the the commercial organization of its nationwater will be dammed back until the valley along the river would be flooded, which would do a damage not to be computed in

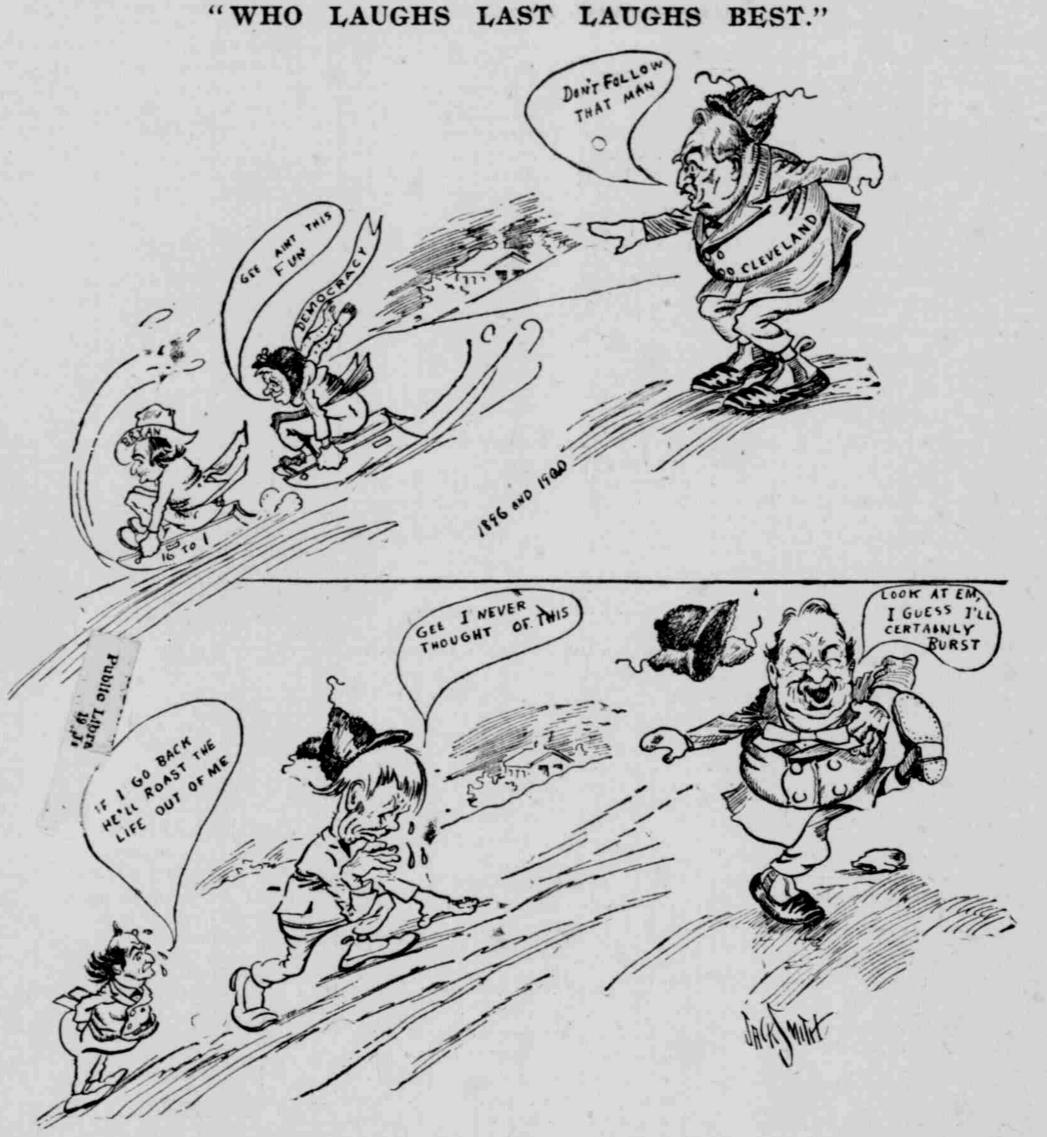
> The gorge in the Monongahela is not feared so much, because the numerous dams along its length will serve to break the ice and make it less dangerous than the Allegheny. The situation was made worse to-day by

the formation of a gorge in the Youghiogheny at Versailles and other points about McKeesport, which threatens the barges removed from the Allegheny to the Monongahela and the other boats and barges moored in the pools below McKeesport. The coal companies are taking every precaution for the protection of their property along the rivers, and all residents in

the lowlands and valleys are making ready for the expected flood. The river from Wheeling to Parkersburg is gorged almost solid, and the river men fear this almost as much as they do the gorge in the Allegheny, for the reason that many boats are frozen to the bank at various places, and these have no way to protect themselves or their tows from the ice when it breaks. It is feared that in addition to losing their tows many of the boats themselves will be lost on account of

Gorge Near Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 20 .- According to reliable reports received by river men in Most of the ships in this harbor have been | this city, an ice gorge has formed in the forced to leave without discharging their narrows of the Ohio river, about eight miles below this city. The ice is piled up from bank to bank and if the gorge holds it will back the water up the river for many miles, causing a flood stage and endangering shipping at this and other points



DOORS OF CHINA MUST NOT BE CLOSED TO AMERICANS.

Note Sent by Secretary Hay to the Governments of Russia and China.

AT RUSSO-CHINA BANK

WHICH PROPOSED TO CONTROL EV-ERYTHING IN MANCHURIA.

United States Will Insist on the Maintenance of Equal Rights and Privileges for All Nations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-Officials here were not inclined to discuss the special cablegram from Peking published in several American newspapers this morning. It has been known for some time, and unofficially announced recently, that the Anglo-Japanese treaty was satisfactory to this gov-

ernment. The special cablegram from Pe-"A rensation was caused in diplomatic circles here to-day when it became known that the United States, through Secretary of State John Hay, had sent a note to the Russian and Chinese governments following closely along the lines of the Anglo-Japanese treaty of Jan. 30. The note is a that the United States will not permit the integrity of the empire to be threatened in favor of one nation to the detriment of another. The note, which practically indorses

the English treaty with Japan, says: 'Washington, Feb. 1. - An agreement whereby China gives any corporation of company the exclusive right or privilege of opening mines, establishing railroads, or in any other way industrially developing Manchuria, can but be viewed with the gravest concern by the government of the United States, It constitutes a monoply which is a distinct breach of the stipulations of the treaties concluded between riously affects the rights of American citizens. It restricts their rightful trade, exposing it to be discriminated against, interfered with or otherwise jeopardized, and strongly tends to permanently impairing

China's sovereign rights in this part of the empire, while it seriously interferes with her ability to meet her international obligations. Furthermore, such a concession on China's part would undoubtedly be followed by demands from other powers for similar equal extensive advantages elsewhere in the Chinese empire, and the inevitable result must be the complete wreck of the policy of absolute equality of treatment to all nations respecting trade, navigation and commerce within the empire's

'On the other hand, the attainment by one power of such exclusive privileges for ality conflicts with the assurances repeatedly conveyed to this government by the imperial Russian minister of foreign afairs of the imperial government's intention to follow the policy of the open door, as advocated by the government of the United States and accepted by all the treaty powers having commercial interests

in the empire. 'It is for these reasons that the government of the United States now, as formerly, animated by the sincerest desire of insuring to the whole world the benefits of full and fair intercourse between China and | any move will be or can be made. the nations on a footing of equal rights and advantages to all, submits the above to the earnest consideration of the imperial governments of China and Russia, confident that they will give due weight to its importance and that they will adopt such measures as will relieve the just and natural anxiety of the United States.'

Comments of the "Thunderer."

LONDON, Feb. 21.-In an editorial or Anglo-Japanese relations, the Times says that the protest which Secretary Hay has sent to the Russian and Chinese governments is proof, if proof were needed, that the considerations which have given rise to the Anglo-Japanese agreement are not an Detectives After an Express Messenoutcome of captious jealousy of Russia on the part of England and Japan. "Washington has invariably maintained the most friendly relations with Russia." continues the Times, "yet Secretary Hay formulates in the plainest and most trenchant terms the very objections to the Russian projects in Manchuria which have been entertained and urged here. Secretary Hay's dispatch shows how well founded was the expectation of Lord Cranborne, the under secretary of foreign affairs, that the Anglo-Japanese agreement would command the full approval of the Washington govern- tween \$35,000 and \$40,000.

The declaration of the policy of views of the United States government ought to help clear away much of the nonsense which has been talked about the Anglo-Japanese agreement.

The Times editorial concludes by highly complimenting Lord Rosebery as the originator of a far-seeing policy, and the understanding with Japan, and says: "It was Lord Rosebery who sowed the seed of which Lord Lansdowne has gathered the harvest for the empire."

NEW YEAR'S AUDIENCE.

Diplomats Accused of Acting in an Undignified Manner.

PEKING, Feb. 20.-The dowager Empress and the Emperor granted a New Year's audience to the diplomatic corps today. The dowager Empress was seated on the throne with the Emperor occupying chair on her left, a step lower down. Baron Czikan Von Wahlborn, the Austrian minister to China, addressed a congratulatory speech to the Emperor and Prince Ching, head of the Foreign Office, read the Emperor's reply. The dowager Empress and Baron Czikan Von Wahlborn exchanged

impromptu remarks. This second audience, like the first, was undignified, because of the lack of order. The diplomats on entering the hall, rushed to the throne, scrambling for a sight of the imperial party. The officials said the Emperor sneered noticeably several times. As in the case of the first audience, their Majesties were subjected to the peration of cameras, which the Chinese co. sider undig-

Russia's Good Faith Not Doubted. LONDON, Feb. 20 .- In the Hot e of Commons to-day the under sec wis y of the Foreign Office, Lord Cranborn, said, in reply to a question by Henry Norman, Liberal, that his Majesty's government did not doubt the good faith of Russia's promise to restore the administration of the customs at New-Chwang to the Chinese, so soon as circumstances permitted this be done. Lord Cranborne declined to be drawn into an announcement of the steps the government might or might not take under the Anglo-Japanese treaty to effect

such restoration.

IT WILL SO BE TREATED BY DIREC-TION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Note to Secretary Long Inclosing Mr Roosevelt's Reply to the Appeal of the Rear Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- Secretary Long has received the following personal note from Secretary Cortelyou, announcing the President's action in the case of Admiral

"My Dear Sir-The President requests me to state that after a full and most careful consideration of the appeal of Admiral Schley and of the answer submitted thereto by the Navy Department through you, he has made the inclosed memorandum in the case, which he directs shall be filed therewith, and the case treated as closed. Secretary Long said to-day: "I have no comment to make on the President's ruling on the appeal of Admiral Schley, except to express my appreciation of its thorough, conscientious, straightforward character. It is, of course, gratifying that the Navy Department is sustained The decision will be read as no other document would be, and I believe will direct public opinion and tend to close the whole mat-

Members of the Maryland delegation in Congress were in consultation to-day regarding the latest phase of the Schley case. but reached no conclusion as to whether Admiral and Mrs. Schley returned to the city to-night from their trip to New York city and Albany.

Rayner Declined to Talk.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.-Isidor Rayner, counsel for Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, left for Washington this morning. He declined to comment upon President Roosevelt's decision in the matter of Admiral Schley's appeal from the findings of the court of inquiry.

WATCHING FOR M'CARTHY.

ger Who Robbed His Safe. MONTEREY, Mexico, Feb. 20.-The officers along the border are watching for Frank McCarthy, a Wells-Fargo messenger, who is alleged to have robbed his car at San Luis Potosi, Mexico. The story of the disappearance of McCarthy as told to the officers is that he jumped from his car just as the train was leaving San Luis Potosi, and it is claimed took with him be-

HOW HENRY OF PRUSSIA WILL BE RECEIVED BY CONGRESS.

First Visit to the Capitol to Be Made Next Monday and the Second on Thursday.

ARRANGEMENTS NOW COMPLETE

HIS HIGHNESS TO ATTEND THE M'KINLEY MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

Proposed Reception at the Navy Department Abandoned-Sargent to "Sub" for Dewey.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- After conferences between State Department officials and members of the Senate and House of Representatives arrangements have been completed for the reception of Prince Henry when he comes to the Capitol next Monday afternoon. The prince will be accompanied by Ambassador Von Holleben or Count Quadt and the members of his staff. The party will arrive at the eastern main entrance about 4 o'clock, and will enter the building by the rotunda. Here a committee of members of the House will be in waiting to receive him, as the visit to the Senate will have to be made later, owing to the taking of the vote on the Philippine bill at 4 o'clock. Representatives Grosvenor and Hitt and one Democratic member, constitute the committee. The prince will be escorted first to Speaker Henderson's private office, where greetings will be exchanged, and the speaker then will invite the prince and his party to occupy the speaker's reserved seats in the gallery. This will give the prince an opportunity to observe the conduct of affairs in the House, the probability being that one of the appropriation bills will be under consideration at that time.

After looking down upon the business of the House Prince Henry will return to the main floor of the House and later will occupy the ways and means committee room for a time in order that members of the House may be presented to him in person. It is understood that this part of the programme carries out a wish expressed by Emperor William that his brother should see not only the legislative branch in session, but also should meet in a personal way the members of this branch of the government. At the conclusion of the presentation of members to Prince Henry the committee will escort the prince and his party through the corridor to the rotunda, where a committee of senators will meet them and give the visitor the courtesies of the Senate.

On the following Thursday, when Prince Henry attends the McKinley memorial exercises in the House of Representatives, he will occupy a seat immediately alongside of President Roosevelt, who, with his Cabinet, will be in the area to the left of the speaker and in front of the Republican side of the chamber. On this occasion the prince's suite will not be with him, but will occupy chairs further back. On entering the chamber the prince will be announced as "Prince Henry of Prussia, admiral of the German navy." The formality of announcing the other members of the party and of the members of the diplomatic corps will be dispensed with. A meeting of the President's delegates, Assistant Secretary Hill, of the State De- Saturday. partment, Adjutant General Corbin and

Rear Admiral Evans, will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York city, tomorrow afternoon. These three gentlemen will represent the President of the United States in formally welcoming Prince Henry to this country. Prince Henry will make his first appearance to the American people in the capacity of an admiral in the imperial German navy, and will wear the uniform of that rank. Assistant Secretary Hill, who will head the receiving delegation, will especially represent the civil majesty of the government, and, therefore, will appear at all ceremonies in civilian attire. General Corbin and Admiral Evans will appear in fulldress uniform on all formal occasions, including the reception at New York and the various functions in this

The President's delegates have decided to abandon the proposed reception to Prince Henry in the Navy Department. It had been arranged, according to the tentative programme, that on Friday, the 28th instant, after returning from Annapolis, the Prince and suite should be received at the Navy Department by Secretary Long and a number of distinguished naval officers.

school at Annapolis than officiating in perfunctory official reception, so, for his benefit, the time allotted for his stay at the Naval Academy was extended and the official reception omitted. Secretary Long. however, will go to Annapolis to welcome the prince to the academy.

desirous of inspecting the magnificent naval

Commander Nathan Sargent, aid to Admiral Dewey, is, at the latter's request, going to New York to greet Prince Henry in his, the admiral's name, and to express the admiral's regret at being unable to be present in person to meet him on his arrival in America. It is stated that the only cause for the admiral's absence is the serious illness of Mrs. Dewey.

WILL SIT WITH THE PRINCE.

Names of Persons Who Will Be Close to His Royal Highness.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.-The names of COLD - BLOODED those who will occupy the royal box at the opera with Prince Henry were given out. These will be the German ambassador, Count Von Holleben; General Von Plessen, adjutant to the Emperor; Admiral Von Eisendecher, Court Marshal Von Secondorff, Vice Admiral Von Tirpitz, Admiral Von Baudissin, the commander of gates, consisting of Rear Admiral Evans, Assistant Secretary of State Hill, Colonel Bingham, Commander Cowles, U. S. N., and Captain Windt, of the navy yard. In one of the opposite boxes will be the members of the Germany embassy at Washing-

ton and Consul General Karl Buenz. Those guests who will sit at table with the prince at the press dinner the night of Feb. 26 will be Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, Rev. Dr. Gottheil, Consul General Buenz, Admiral Evans, Captain Von Mueller, the mayor, Admiral Con Secondorff, Assistant Secretary Hill, St. Clair McKelway, General Von Plessen, the Austrian minister, Bishop Potter, Whitelaw Reld, Prince Henry, Herman Ridder, German Ambassador Holleben, Edward Uhl, Archbishop Corrigan, Admiral Con Tirpitz, Senator Lodge, Admiral Von Eisendecher, Charles Emory Smith, Senator Hawley, Senator Depew, Admiral Count Baudissin, Charles W. Knapp, Captain Von Grumme, General Corbin and M. E. Stone. The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern left the Hoboken side of the North river (CONTINUED ON PAGE 3, COL. 6.)

AGAINST SUGAR REFINERS.

He Holds the Government Is Not Under Obligations to Refund Money-Woods Appointed Architect.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-Albert W

Wishard, solicitor for the commissioner of internal revenue, to-day rendered an opinion to the effect that the special war tax against the gross receipts of sugar refineries was constitutional. The law provided for a tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent. on every \$100 of the gross receipts of any refinery above \$250,000 a year. Under this law the American Sugar Refining Company in two years has paid into the treasury under protest \$684,573. Its claim for rebate on the ground that the tax singled out one class of persons and imposed on them a special tax, which was therefore unconstitutional, was referred to the attorney for the commissioner of internal revenue, and he has decided that the tax is a legal one and that the government is not under obligations to refund to the sugar trust the moneys collected.

D. Overman to be postmaster at Fair-

Col. Daniel M. Ransdell was at his office to-day for the first time since his recent spell of sickness. His physician says he had

a narrow escape from pneumonia. White House that Eliott F. Woods has been appointed architect of the Capitol, his nomination having been sent in to-day. While he has been here for a number of years, and none of the members from Indiana had any special political interest in him, yet it was felt to be a matter of proper State pride that an official who had given such fine service should be advanced when an opportunity for promotion was offered.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH INVENTOR TO SAIL FOR CANADA TO-MORROW.

probably Representative Dinsmore, will Statement Before Stockholders of His Company-Twenty-Two Words a Minute Transmitted.

> LONDON, Feb. 20.-At a general meeting of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company Mr. Marconi, referring to the transatlantic experiments, announced that the next series of tests would include the transmission of words and messages. He added that there was nothing to prevent the company from undertaking commercial communications with ships at sea. The system at present was in permanent use on board seventy ships, and there were twenty-five land stations. His transmission of twenty-two words in a minute did not compare badly with the work of the cables, The defects with reference to secrecy had been removed. After perfecting arrangements in Canada he would challenge Sir William Preece and Professor Lodge to intercept messages. The monopoly claimed by the British Postal Telegraph had hitherto impeded the establishment of a wire-

less service in England and Ireland. Mr. Marconi complained that obstructions were thrown in his way on this side of the Atlantic, in marked contrast with the generous encouragement which he had received from the governments and press of the United States and Canada.

In regard to the commercial side of the system. Marconi said that on the recent arrival of an American liner upward of 8,000 words were received within sixteen hours. The transmission of this number of words daily across the Atlantic would represent an annual income of \$73,000 for each pair of stations. The company, in the first instance, was proceeding to install two pairs Mr. Marconi will sail for Canada next

Naval Wireless Stations.

BERLIN, Feb. 20 .- The Navy Department has decided to establish a chain of wireless telegraph stations along the entire German coast. For the last few days trials have been conducted at Kiel to dethe Braun system or the Slaby-Arco sys- | checks." tem, in the latter of which Emperor William has shown great interest. Thirty-two German warships have already been equipped with the Slabyn-Arco system of wireless telegraphy, while eight more are to have this system installed. Official reports say that the Slaby-Arco system gives the most satisfactory results, as by this system wireless messages are transmitted a distance of 125 miles as against ninety

miles by the Marconi system. Lee Turner Captured.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 20 .- Lee Turner, proprietor of the "Quarter House," near Middlesboro, which was burned dur-The committee found, however, that Prince | ing the fight between officers and moun-Henry, being a sailor, was much more | taineers, was captured here this morning.

STORY OF THE KILLING OF MILLION-AIRE RICE TOLD BY HIS VALET.

Testimony of Charles F. Jones at the Trial of Lawyer Albert T. Pat-

CONSPIRACY

rick for Murder.

THAT WAS HATCHED BY LAWYER AND CARRIED OUT BY VALET.

the Hohenzollern; the presidential dele- Rice Chloroformed After His System Had Been Weakened by Admin-

istration of Mercury Pills.

SLEEPING

WHEN THE ANAESTHETIC AND TOWEL WERE PUT ON HIS FACE.

Curry Brought in Afterward-Patrick's Professed Surprise Arranged Beforehand.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 .- A very dramatic point in the trial of Lawyer Albert T. Patrick for the murder of the Texas millionaire, William Marsh Rice, was reached this evening. Charles F. Jones, the valet, had been relating the circumstances lead-SOLICITOR A. W. WISHARD DECIDES | ing up to the somewhat sudden death of Mr. Rice, in September. Then, plunging at once into the details, he held the attention of his audience to the end of his recital. Freed of minor points, his story fol-

In August Patrick grew impatient. Mr. Rice, though an invalid, was living too long to suit the lawyer's purpose. Patrick said he would come to the house and kill him himself if necessary. He suggested chloroform, and Jones said he would get some. The idea of chloroform as a means was suggested by a magazine article. It was determined on after Jones talked with a physician, who said a person whose heart was affected as was Mr. Rice's could be most easily killed with it, and that little trace of the drug would be left. Jones got a two-ounce vial of it by writing to his brother in Texas.

Jones then branched off into the alleged plan adopted to weaken the already sick old man. This was by giving him mercury and fron pills. The pills brought on debilitating diarrhea. Then, unwittingly, a friend brought Mr. Rice a present of bananas. Of these the old man ate nine, The fruit made him exceedingly ill, and yet the weakening doses of mercury were kept up. By Saturday, being about the eighth day of the last illness, Mr. Rice became delirious. This testimony brought the The President to-day appointed Clarkson | events up to Sunday, the day of death; and the witness said that during these ten days of illness he had kept Patrick in-

formed of the details personally and by William Marsh Rice's quick death, declared the witness, was decided upon at a conference between Patrick and Jones, The Indiana delegation is vastly pleased held Saturday night. Jones had told the on account of the announcement from the lawyer of the arrival of a draft for \$25,000. Patrick told him it was time to apply the chloroform now that the draft had come and Captain Baker was coming, or they

> would lose all. Jones agreed. Jones here told his story of the actual killing. He made a cone of a towel, in the small end of which was a chloroformsoaked sponge. Creeping into the room where Mr. Rice lay sleeping, he quickly covered the sleeper's face with the large end of the cone.

> Jones rushed out of the room. In half an hour he came back. He removed the cone. Mr. Rice was dead. Jones swore he telephoned to Patrick the words: "Mr. Rice is very ill," the agreed signal between the two of death. Jones's story of the end was concluded by the statement that Patrick came to the house and removed all of Mr. Rice's papers.

TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

The Conspiracy to Murder and How It Was Carried Out.

When court opened to-day Jones repeated his story of the visit to Patrick's office when the will of 1900 was read to him: "Patrick and Meyer and Short were present," Jones said. "We had some trouble in securing privacy because a Colonel Walker was in Mr. Patrick's office and Patrick could not get rid of him. Patrick said Short and Meyer were going on their vacations and he wanted them to witness the will before they went, in case of Mr. Rice's death while they were out of the city. That was in July, 1900. The will was not signed then." Jones said he saw the will shortly before Rice died and then it

Jones said he and Patrick had a talk about the will on the Thursday after Rice's death. Two wills had been made, one dated May 26 and the other June 30. Patrick said he had destroyed the one dated May 26. Patrick also said that the names of the witnesses to the will of June 30 were signed to the document the day after Rice died. Asked if Patrick had any models of Rice's signatures, the witness replied: "Yes, I gave him two checks signed by Mr. Rice. I gave him the checks Mr. Rice signed for my July salary. I also gave him some blank checks. He said he could arrange for the signing. That was the expression he always used. I don't know if he meant he would sign them himself. "What did you do for your salary?"

"Patrick brought me back the checks, or a check. I took the chance of getting it cashed and spoke to Patrick about it and he said it would be a good thing to get those signatures around. Jones said similar action was taken on checks for the salary of A. B. Cohen, one of Mr. Rice's agents in Texas, for July and August. Cohen was in the habit of sending along the checks filled in for Mr. Rice's signature "I gave Patrick those checks," the wit-

ness said, "and he returned them signed. termine whether the department shall use Then we got Mr. Rice to sign similar "Where are those checks now?" asked Recorder Goff.

"I have them," replied Mr. Osborne. CHECKS INSPECTED. Mr. Jones identified the canceled checks and the jurors inspected them. They were accepted and cashed by the First National

unsigned, to Patrick. "Patrick told me," Jones continued, "that he signed and mailed them as addressed." "What did he do that for?"

Bank of Houston, Tex. Jones said he sent

several letters written by Mr. Rice, but

"He told me it would be a good idea to

have those signatures accepted by Mr.